

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8, NO. 25.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 389.

ITALY ON VERGE OF COAL FAMINE

1. Distribution Committee.
2. Shortage, following conference.

ITALY'S VERY UNCERTAIN

of Supply of Coal in
Italy. With View of
the Situation.

—Frankfort.

Italy is on the verge of a coal famine, it was learned, when the local administration committee met to discuss the situation. Several of the coal dealers, however, do not know when any coal will come.

Some, however, come, some do not, and the committee get out of the situation.

Wiley B. Bryan, Federal administrator for Kentucky, the most important thing in connection with the situation is to get coal.

While the reports and the amount of coal received this fall, the committee are prepared to take steps to remedy the situation.

The local committee is composed of Thomas P. Rogers, S. French Hoge, George L. Payne, C. F. Strasser and Dr. John P. Stewart.

Lincoln Statues Praised.

Weinman's statues of Lincoln at the Lincoln farm in Lexington and in the grounds of the State Capitol may figure in the controversy over the figure which will be presented to England and France as the result of the victory of Miss Anna Nourse, of the State Library, and former Governor A. E. Wilson.

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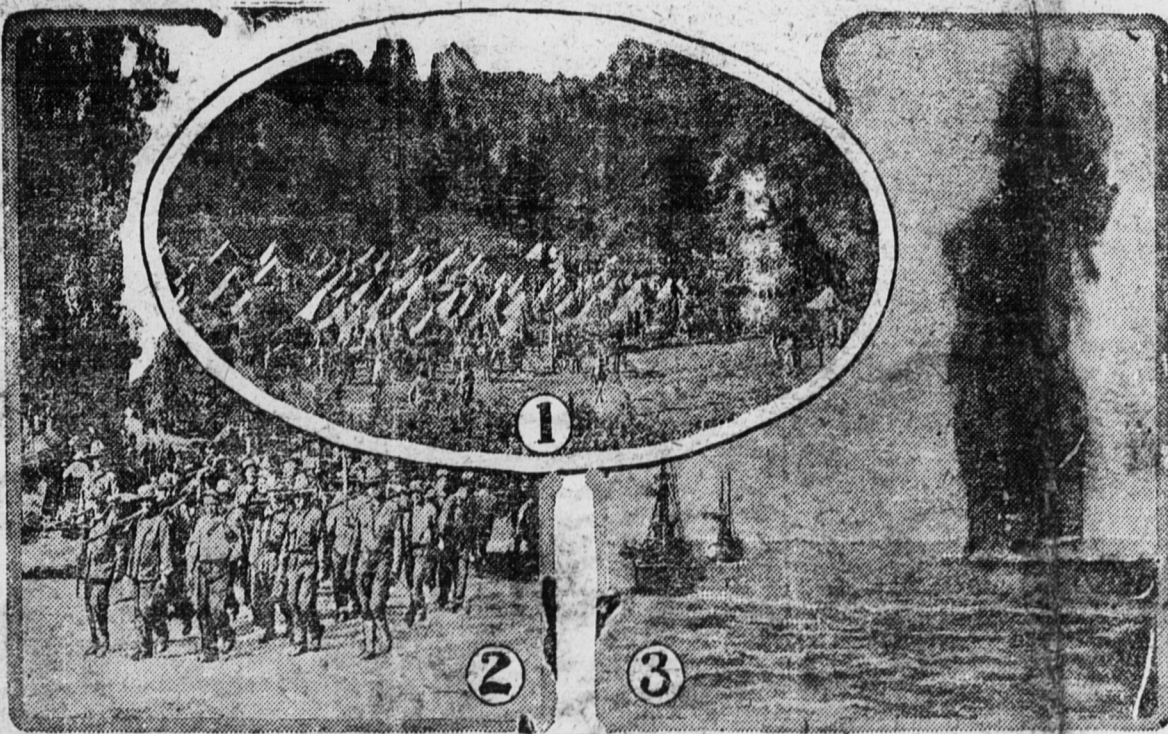
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1—Camp of the Italian Alpine in the Carnic Alps where the Austro-Germans were held in check for a day. 2—American army engineers, some of whom have been taking part in the battle of Cambrai, leaving their camp for building operations. 3—British travelers exploding a German sea mine.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President's Message Declaring America in War to Finish, Hailed With Joy.

ADDS AUSTRIA TO OUR FOES

Progress of Russia's Efforts for Armistice—Germans Sacrifice Men Recklessly in Furious Attacks in France and Italy—American Troops to Be Rushed Across.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States is in the war to the finish—and that finish must be the overthrow of the Prussian military despotism, the liberation and restoration of the peoples it has enslaved and reparation for the material damage it has done. When this is assured, the United States will insist on a peace that is based on generosity and justice to all alike, excluding all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors. Meanwhile Austria-Hungary must be formally declared our foe in the war, and "our present and immediate task" is to win that war.

Such in a few words is the message of President Wilson to congress, to America, and especially to the world. He leaves no doubt of the government's and the nation's humanitarian aims, and he makes equally plain the determination never to make peace with the present rulers of Germany who have done such "deep and abominable wrong." The president expressly disavows any intention to impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire, but says that to the Austro-Hungarians should be restored independent control of their own affairs, and avers that the Balkan states and Turkey should be secured against foreign oppression or injustice. Mr. Wilson's polished diction does not conceal his contempt for the pacifists, the traitors and others who seek to hamper the nation in the prosecution of the war. When everyone else within sound of his voice arose and cheered the president's impassioned statements, Senator La Follette, Representative Mason and one or two more sulked in their seats. They are easily classified.

Message Warmly Approved.

Instant approval of the message was general throughout the United States, and it received the hearty endorsement of the British and South American press, though some of the London papers, notably the Times, are skeptical about the distinction the president still makes between the German rulers and the German people. It must be confessed a great many Americans also feel the German people are not so guiltless as Mr. Wilson represents them.

Congress lost little time in starting proceedings for formal declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, and government agents throughout the country at once began preparing to handle the million and a half enemy aliens which it adds to the list. As tens of thousands of Austro-Hungarians have been employed in the mines of America, there is danger of a serious shortage of mine labor. It is likely a good deal of discrimination will be used in dealing with such subjects of the dual monarchy as the Bohemians and various Slav races, who have no sympathy with the autocracy of their rulers.

Bolshevik Peace Efforts.

The efforts of the Russian Bolsheviks to bring about a general cessation of fighting was not markedly successful last week. Large numbers of Russian troops were withdrawn from the front lines, and Austro-Hungary formally approved of the armistice plan; but when the representatives of the Russians began discussion of details with the Germans they met with a quick check. Their first stipulations were that the enemy should not undertake to send forces from the Russian front to the front of Russia's allies, and that the German detachments should be withdrawn from

the islands of Moon sound. To this the German delegates replied evasively, merely promising to consult their government.

On Thursday Berlin announced that a suspension of hostilities along the entire Russian front for ten days beginning Friday noon had been arranged. The same day Trotsky declared the Russian government did not want a separate peace.

There were reports, which, however, were emphatically denied, that Romania desired to open negotiations for an armistice. If their flank on the north were left unprotected by the quitting of the Russians, the Romanian forces between the Dniester and the Black sea would be in extreme peril. Members of the Red Cross mission of Romania have just brought to President Wilson a message from King Ferdinand declaring his country would never make a separate peace.

Kushn Kravchenko is now in control of much of the Russian army, his men having captured the headquarters at Mohilev and murdered General Dukhomin, former commander in chief. At last reports General Kaledine's Cossacks were marching on Vitebsk and a battle with Kravchenko's forces was impending. Most of the Russian diplomatic representatives in allied countries and the Russian troops in France have disowned the doings of the Bolshevik leaders and refuse to recognize their authority.

Germans Try Hard for Big Victory.

It is evident that the German high command is trying desperately to obtain a decisive military victory in France or Italy, or both, before the American army gets across in sufficient force to be effective. So far the result achieved by the enemy has been the gain of a few rods of ground at an appalling cost in loss of life. The fighting in the Cambrai sector developed into the bloodiest and fiercest battle of the war, and despite the bringing up of great numbers of Germany's best troops, the British in the main repulsed the repeated mass attacks and held most of the ground gained the previous week. If Byng can continue to hang on to his positions, the battle will prove the best thing the British could ask, for it has brought the Germans "out of their holes" and not only shown them up as "inferior in open fighting, but cost them an enormous number of their most valuable men. The reckless sacrifices made by Crown Prince Rupprecht contrast strangely with the information that Germany is training boys of fifteen and sixteen to take their places soon in the fighting lines.

America has cause for pride and satisfaction in the reports that come of the part in the Cambrai fighting taken by American engineers. Caught by a sudden advance of the Germans, these men took shelter until the British came up to them, and then, borrowing guns, went into the fray with a gallantry and coolness that won high praise from the commanding officers of the British. A few of them were killed and wounded, but the others went right on with their fighting, patrolling and railroad building.

Fierce Fighting in Italy.

Along the Italian front the fighting has been little less fierce than at Cambrai, and as the week closed the Austro-Germans were making their second great offensive there. In the initial attack by largely increased forces the enemy compelled the Italians to withdraw from some advanced positions between Monte Badeneche and Monte Badeneche, but elsewhere the violent assaults were repulsed. If the invaders succeed in that sector in flanking the Piave and Brenta lines, they might force General Diaz back as far as the Adige. However, the Italian commander seemed quite confident he could prevent this, and his forces were gallantly guarding the entire line while increasing numbers of British and French reinforcements continued to arrive. Among the allies in action on this front are a number of American aviators, and the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary seems to make sure the speedy dispatching of a considerable force of American soldiers to re-enforce the Italians. At any rate that is what Italy expects, and the entire country celebrated joyously the news that its chief foe was to be included in the enemies of the United States.

U. S. Troops to Be Rushed Over.

One of the main subjects discussed at the interallied conference in Paris was the best means of getting American troops to France as rapidly as possible and supplying them with munitions and food. To release as much tonnage as may be for the purpose of carrying the American soldiers an international organization was created that will co-ordinate the utilization of transport facilities, some that restricting the imports of the various nations. It may be that a considerable part of the supplies for the American army will be obtained from England and France in order to save tonnage.

The allies intend to bring on their full man power, and the troops of the United States are to be taken to the front as quickly as it can be done. There is no doubt that this is the plan of the government, despite the opinion of Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff that America was raising a great army only to protect itself against Japan and would not be so "foolish" as to send it to Europe. If these gentlemen read the president's message some of them may change their opinion.

China May Send an Army.

Before very long yet another national army may be fighting beside the allies in France against Germany. It is reported that a large number of Chinese are to be brought to the western front, probably under the command of General Yang-Chang, chief general adjutant to the Chinese president. For a long time many thousands of Chinese have been working behind the lines in France, and doubtless the well-trained and equipped armed forces of the Oriental republic also will be welcome there.

From Palestine General Allenby sent word that he was in a position to enter Jerusalem at any time he saw fit, but was continuing an enveloping movement to the north of the Holy City.

Equally satisfactory is the news from East Africa, the British commander there reporting that the last Germans had been cleared from that region. All who were not killed or captured had fled to Portuguese territory, where they would soon be attended to, he said. Thus Germany has been stripped of the last of her colonies.

Interallied Naval Council.

An important decision of the council in Paris was to create an interallied naval council in order to close contact and complete co-operation between the navies of the allies. The council will be composed of the ministers of marine and admiralty chiefs of the nations represented. The warfare on the submarines is proceeding satisfactorily, but the last British admiralty report shows the toll of the U-boats is still high, 16 British vessels of more than 1,000 tons and five others having been sunk in the week. Among the boats torpedoed was the steamer Anapa, 80 passengers and the crew perishing. The submarine shell of the vessel's open boats that were filled with women and children.

Early Thursday morning a fleet of big German airplanes made a raid on England and several of them succeeded in reaching London. Their bombs killed seven persons. At least two of the raiding machines were brought down by gun fire and their crews captured.

War Stamps on Sale.

The sale of war savings stamps and certificates, America's newest plan for raising war funds and encouraging thrift, began on Monday, and was taken up by the entire country with an enthusiasm that presages its complete success. The campaign will continue for one year, and it is believed the maximum sum authorized—\$2,000,000,000—will be obtained without trouble.

The Interstate commerce commission has recommended the nationalization of the railroads during the continuation of the war, the president and his aids took up the matter last week and Mr. Wilson was expected soon to send to congress a special message on the subject. The administration conceded that the roads must be given liberal financial aid and a plan may be evolved for their operation under a government director of transportation.

The most terrible of the many disasters incident to the war befell Halifax, N. S., on Thursday, when the French munition ship Mont Blanc exploded in the harbor after being rammed by a Belgian relief vessel. Some 5,000 persons were killed, many thousands injured and a considerable part of the city and its suburbs wrecked by the awful blast.

DANIELS SAYS "WE ARE READY NOW"

COPYING PROMISE MADE IN WAR
ZONE—PLEADS FOR PROMOTION BY MERIT.

And World Force to Keep Peace After the War—U. S. Soon Will Have as Many and Powerful Ships as Any Nation, He Asserts.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—These facts and figures on the growth of the United States navy since the entry of this nation in the world war were made public for the first time in the annual report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

January 1, 1917, there were: 300 naval vessels (all kinds) 4,500 officers, 68,000 enlisted men, 120 naval stations, 35,000 navy yard employees. Now there are: "Many more than 1,000," 15,000 officers, 254,000 enlisted men, 233 naval stations, over 60,000 navy yard employees.

"On shore and afloat, including civilians and sailors, the naval establishment embraces more than 300,000," Secretary Daniels said. "And further expansions are inevitable."

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1917 monthly expenditures for all naval purposes were about \$8,000,000; they now are about \$30,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—"We are ready now," Secretary Daniels in his annual report, made public, asserts is the American navy's war slogan. The slogan is the reply of the young officer commanding the first American flotilla of destroyers to enter the war zone against Germany, made to the British Admiral's query as to when the American ships would be ready for service.

"That was not language of boasting," Mr. Daniels says in describing the incident. "It was the prophecy and pledge of our service with those fighting in a common cause. During previous years the navy has been quietly but steadily perfecting itself to meet the time of war. Now the hour for which it has been preparing has arrived. Our sword is drawn and no one will dispute that the blade is keen and free from rust and its temper true."

While I may not speak in detail of the greater naval operations, it may be stated that the record is one of increasing power, of developing resources, of developing co-operative achievement which the American people may well survey with national pride. While the details of what we have done and how we have done it must wait until it is permissible to spread them upon public record, this summary may be given to our people:

"In the navy we have prepared for and have met the duties of the present; we are preparing for and are confident we will be able to meet any call for greater duties, for more exacting responsibilities. The best way to secure enduring peace is to prepare unceasingly, night and day, for the winning of the war, whether it be long or short. This we have done; this we are doing, and this we will continue to do."

Held for Admiralty to Investigate.

Halifax.—British naval officials arrested all the survivors of the Norwegian steamer Ima, which collided with the French midget submarine Alp Mont Blanc. A British cruiser in the harbor became the temporary prison for the men, the number of whom was not revealed. All will be held for the Admiralty investigation. Acting Chief of Police Hanrahan announced that Captain Lamson and Pilot Mackay, of the midgets, were to be held under arrest. The two, too, will be held for the Admiralty hearing.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20.

Corn—Quotations on new: No. 1 white \$1.60@1.65, No. 1 yellow \$1.70@1.75, No. 1 mixed \$1.60@1.65.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$28.75, No. 2 \$28.50, No. 3 clover mixed \$27.50, No. 28, No. 2 \$27.50, No. 1 clover \$28.50, No. 2 \$27.50@28.

Oats—New No. 2 white 77¢@77½¢, standard white 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 white 76¢@76½¢, No. 2 mixed 74¢@74½¢, No. 3 mixed 73¢@74¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 48¢, centralized creamery extras 46½¢, firsts 44½¢, seconds 42¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 51¢, firsts 50¢, ordinary firsts 39¢, seconds 37¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 23¢; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 23¢; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 23¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 21¢; 3½ lbs and over, 20¢; under 3½ lbs, 18¢; roosters 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@13.50, butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11.50, good to choice \$9.50@10.50, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6.75@7.50; cows, extra \$7.75@8.75, good to choice \$6.50@7.50, common to fair \$5.50@6.50, canners \$5@6, stockers and feeders \$6@9.50.

Calves—Extra \$13.25@13.50, fair to good \$10.50@13, common and large \$8.50@9.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.25, medium and mixed \$17@17.25, stags \$13@14.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@16, light shippers \$16@16.40.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in the state.

Ft. Thomas.—All saloons operating within the prescribed district fixed by the military authorities have been ordered closed for the duration of the war.

Glasgow.—All the members of the Warren county bar have volunteered their services to the drafted men in filling out the questionnaires furnished by the local boards.

Bardwell.—Lillian Wilmoth, the 17-year-old girl who is charged with killing her father, James Wilmoth, by shooting him through the head while he slept, has been held without bail by County Judge Hutson.

Mt. Sterling.—A freight train of loaded box cars jumped the track at Prewitts Station, near here, and five cars were destroyed and smashed. The track was torn up for over half a mile. No one was hurt. The loss will be heavy.

Louisville.—The Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank has been opened with \$2,000,000 cash in its vaults and deposits aggregating \$7,000,000 on its books. Loans aggregating \$2,000,000 were made to member banks on the first day of business of the new institution.

Frankfort.—Charley Collins, a negro ex-convict, serving a year's sentence in jail, drank a pint of disinfectant, but the mixture made him sick and he did not die. He was a trusty and had been locked up on suspicion of stealing money from an office in the court house where he worked.

Mt. Sterling.—Spain Sponcell, 28 years old, son of John Sponcell, a farmer in the county, was probably fatally burned at his home here. The man was stricken suddenly ill and fell into an open fireplace. When rescued his clothing had burned from his body. Little hope is held out for his recovery.

Lexington.—The body of William F. Scholer, 55 years old, master of Springdale Dairy, 12 miles from Lexington, who had been murdered and robbed when in his milk wagon, was taken home by a steady horse, urged on by the barking of a faithful dog. Two bullets had pierced the milkman's brain.

Bowling Green.—As a result of the Southern Traction Company not operating its cars, said to be due to a dispute over an electrical bill held by the Kentucky Public Service Company, a joint amended petition by the city and county has been filed against the company asking that a receiver be appointed.

Whitesburg.—Investigation of the fire which destroyed the conveyor head house and other buildings at the plant of the Southeast Coal Company, near here, has led officials to the conclusion that the blaze was the work of German agents. The damage will cause delay in operations at the mines for several months.

Frankfort.—Wesley D. Embrey, clerk in the department of education, and son of Joe Embrey, of Stanford, general bookkeeper in the auditor's office, has been accepted as stenographer in the field service in France, and Mrs. V. O. Gilbert has been appointed by State Superintendent Gilbert to succeed him in the office.

Paris.—Matt Hedges, of Lexington, a former resident of Paris, has brought suit in the Fayette circuit court against Earl Shropshire, formerly Bourbon county, for \$200 for assault and battery. Hedges in his petition alleges that Shropshire assaulted him in a dry goods store in Lexington, knocking him down and beating him.

Lexington.—Mrs. Clarence Egbert, Lexington's first and only policewoman, left for Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities to study the work of policewomen. She has been extended an invitation by Miss Julie Jaffery, secretary of the National Commission on Prisons, to come to New York to study the work there.

Lexington.—Establishment of a municipal bureau of employment to be put into operation immediately was decided on at a meeting of heads of a number of the civic organizations. For the present headquarters will be in the office of Mayor Rogers, although leaders of the movement are completing arrangements for establishment of offices elsewhere.

Columbia.—Rufus Speed, of this county, who is a soldier stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., who is home on a furlough, while helping an older brother cutting grape vines, got two of his fingers cut off accidentally.

Georgetown.—A good indication that hogs are scarce is that buyers are searching for small shoats. The farmers and stock raisers, however, are holding them until they get larger. The owner in each case offers most tempting prices, under which some give way.

The Woodshed.

I saw a sturdy farmer go out after wood in drifting snow. I watched him scratch and paw about to get each log and sapling out; with ice they were all coated o'er; it made his fingers stiff and sore; the cold snow sifted down his neck—it seemed to him it was a peck. He swung his axe with might and main and muttered over this refrain: "That man lacks something in his head who does not have a good woodshed."

I saw a farmer's wife, one day when it was raining right away, chase out in all that sloop and wet a load of wet stovewood to get. She took it in—her skirts were soaked; she put it on—it sobbed and smoked until the bread and pies were spoiled and all her dinner plans were foiled. She looked in anger at the bread, and then sat down and cried and said: "No man who loves his wife at all will haul in wood, fall after fall, and and pile it outside in the yard. To tote in wood at all is hard; to pack it in through rain and sloop would make an angel cry, by gosh. I'll make John wish that he was dead, unless he builds a good woodshed."

One frosty morn I saw a lad, tears in his eyes and fighting mad, pick up the frosted sticks and chips, and heard strange sounds come from his lips: "I'd rather be a boy, I would, than be a man and be no good, and any man that can't build a woodshed's not fit to be killed. Now there's my pa—I'll just be blamed if he don't make me plum ashamed!"

To see the moral of this tale, the reader surely cannot fail; your own disgust, your good wife's ire, your boy's contempt—these are the hire you earn when you neglect to build a woodshed, and to keep it filled.—Southern Agriculturist.

Do You Get the Good Out of Your Farm Paper?

The farmer who does not take and read and make useful to him in his work one or more good farm papers is not getting what he should out of his farm.

The farmer who does not take at least one farm paper, who imagines that he can save money by doing without, is not saving money, but wasting it. Only a man who cannot read can fail, if he tries, to get more than its cost out of any good farm paper.

The man who takes farm papers, but "hasn't time to read them," as farmers sometimes say they have not, is a man who has not learned how to use his time to the best advantage. No hours pay better than the hours devoted to acquiring useful information.

The man who reads his papers and does not find in them practical help with the jobs he has to do on his farm, either has the wrong sort of papers or does not go at them in the right way. It is all right to read for entertainment or amusement, but when a man reads his farm paper he should read for the purpose of learning what he needs to know about his work. Then, if he does not find that information, he should write and ask for it.

Make your farm paper one of the "hands" on your farm.—Southern Agriculturist.

Was In Over His Head.

The attorney for the defense had been allowed fifteen minutes in which to make his argument. He began by alluding to the old swimming hole of his boyhood days, telling in flowery periods of the balmy air, the joy of youth, the singing birds, the cool water.

And then he was interrupted by the voice of the judge.

"Come out, Chaucer," he drawled, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."—Ex.

Manker has an up-to-date line of holiday goods, toys, candies, fruits, nuts, etc.

Issued Thursday by
The Morgan County Publishing Co.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
All communications should be addressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

Mary had a little lamb, it grew into a sheep;
And now, to Mary's great delight, it's worth ten times it's keep.

Fate and laziness are twin brothers.

Many a fellow would have better luck if he'd spell it with a "p."

For the past year we have been learning how to save. Now, let's save.

"Billy Sunday Has Hot Time."—Headline. Must be fighting the old gentleman with fire.

We are told that 153 languages are spoken in Russia. That accounts for it. The are all rolled up into one.

The price of soap isn't worrying the small boy. He's perfectly willing to economize to any extent necessary.

From conditions in Russia it would appear that Siberia was made to give up some very undesirable citizens.

The garbage can is probably the only article of commerce on which the increased "demand" has not boosted the price.

The fellow who remarked to his best girl, "It's as plain as the nose on your face," now wonders why she fox trots with the other fellow.

The country will wait with interest to see if the "dryness" of the nation's Capital will have any effect on the quality of the oratory in Congress.

Col. House has dined with the King of England. Nothing is said in the dispatch as to the King's opinion of the Colonel's conversational powers.

Certain bibulous gentlemen of this town are reported to be greatly exercised over the report that this country is to send a large number of "tanks" to France.

The government would have no trouble oiling the wheels of the war chariots if we could fry out of the two-legged hogs as easily as from the four-legged.

It now develops that the dreaded "Death Battalion," at Petrograd surrendered when the first gun was fired. The girls evidently prefer to die natural deaths after all.

It is estimated that your Uncle Samuel's total resources are 250 billions of dollars, and his debts three and one-half billions. As another pointedly remarked, "we haven't begun to fight yet."

The fellow who spends his time roasting Germany and the kaiser, could employ it to much better advantage in providing something for the boys in the trenches to roast. They are getting ready to attend to the kaiser's roasting, and they'll do it to a turn.

LOOK WELL TO THE COUNTRY ROADS.

Our people will be fortunate if, in the drive after a record production in all lines, they keep well in mind the great importance of good roads. Good roads are, in fact, one of the prime factors of success in our efforts to exceed all former productive records.

The farmer who, after harvesting a bumper crop, attempts to move that crop to market over poor roads, soon finds that he must sacrifice a large per cent of his profits in reaching the market with his wares. The lumberman who has cut a choice lot of material finds he must give up the lion's share of his profits in getting his stuff to the railroad. The same holds good in all lines—poor roads mean a waste of energy; good roads, the conservation of energy that may be profitably employed in more production.

The temptation for slackness grows greater all the time. Thousands of our workers have gone to the army; other thousands have been drafted to take their places in the industries. Labor in all lines is at a premium.

The people of this country, however, have never known the meaning of the words "defeat" and "failure." They must not learn at this late day. A determination on our part that the industrial life of the country must not and shall not deteriorate will work wonders. Hitherto only a very small per cent of the national energy has been devoted to the sterner question of making a living. We have had abundant time for all the varied interests of life. Now, however, some of those interests must take second place. The demands upon our time and energy are such that more and more we must cut out the frivolous and devote ourselves to the serious phases of life.

We can find the time and means and the labor to keep our roads up to the standard of efficiency. We MUST, if a large part of our energy is not to be wasted.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

A Soldier's Dog.

In a tiny French village lived Jacques, a St. Bernard dog. He was greatly beloved by the villagers, but between the dog and his master there was a much stronger bond of affection. Every day, when the men drilled upon the green, Jacques stalked up and down with them, turning when they did and, and looking very soldierly.

Soon there came a day of great confusion. Women and children were weeping; men were pale and grave. Jacques' master took him to a friend's house, where the dog was shut up in a room. Before he left, his master put his arms around him and Jacques felt scalding tears falling upon his head. Then the dog was alone.

Jumping upon a chair, Jacques could see the soldiers leave the village. He whined and barked, but no one came to let him out. Finally, as the last column marched from sight, Jacques gave one frantic bound through the window and tore through the tearful crowd. He overtook the soldiers and sought his master's side. They tried to send him back; they even stoned him, but for four days Jacques followed his master's battery on the march.

Then, on the fifth day, this division of the French army was brought into battle. It was horrible. Jacques was terribly frightened. He saw men and horses shriek and fall. He pressed closer to his master's side. But in the late afternoon somehow they became separated, and as Jacques stopped to drink the spilled water from a dead soldier's canteen, there came suddenly a deafening crash. Flames darted before his eyes. He was hit by a flying piece of iron, and fell. For a long time he lay motionless, then he crawled painfully away, seeking solitude in his death.

It happened—as such do happen—that he found his master lying on the ground, mortally wounded, and inexpressibly lonely as death approached. Then the dying man felt a muzzle, soft and warm, creep into his fevered hand. A great furry form snuggled close to him, and with a last effort the master put his arms around his dog, and so they died, together.

That night, as the soldiers were picking up the dead, they found the two friends. And they gave the dog a soldier's funeral with his master and other dead comrades. —Beatrice Estabrook in Our Dumb Animals.

One of two darkies who ran a bootblack "parlor" in partnership was bragging of his well-developed sense of touch, particularly in the matter of money. He boasted that he could tell the denomination of any United States coin merely by feeling it. His partner wearied of his boasts and came back with this:

"Your sense o' feelin' ain't nothing to my friend Marcus. Him and me used to work on the Pullman down through Kansas. Marcus had been on this route for about ten years. One night when we was both a-sleepin', 'long about midnight, I wakes up, and I shakes Marcus and I says: 'Marcus, where are we?' An' Marcus jest rolls over and sticks his hand out of the window and he says: 'We're goin' through Oswego.'"—Ex.

Training Baby.

Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."

Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run to the nursery.

"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is the matter with baby?"

"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy calmly, "only now he knows," —Harper's.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Five

Jimmie and a German Boy Clash—
Must Do Three Things to Save Country.

It was a warm evening, so Uncle Dan went out to a lawn seat under the spreading branches of the great tree that suggested the farm's name of Oak Hill. Billie and Jimmie had been laying for him, so Uncle Dan was captured by the boys on short order.

"Say, Uncle Dan," Billie began, "We had a red-hot argument at school yesterday with Carl Newman. Carl said that German schools were miles ahead of our schools and that no one could come up to the educated German. Well, Jimmie got hot under the collar and handed it back to him good and plenty. Jimmie said if their education taught them to torpedo Lusitanias, sink hospital ships, murder hundreds of women and children, make slaves of the Belgians, poison wells, destroy fruit trees and commit all sorts of crimes, then we did not want that kind of education here. What do you think about it, Uncle Dan? I told Jimmie you spent a lot of time in Europe and knew all about schools, so give us your opinion."

"Well," replied Uncle Dan, deliberately, "the German schools are very thorough; they furnish exceedingly valuable and practical instruction. The industrial training given there is probably the best to be found. The schools as a whole, however, in my opinion, appeal to the head only, and never to the heart. The aim and trend is to make the individual blindly submissive to the Prussian plan of world domination; they teach that it is the destiny of Germany to rule the world, and that to the glory and advance of Germany, in this plan, all things must give way; that the kaiser as head of the state, can do no wrong if he carries forward the plan of world control. Some of the greatest teachers and preachers can defend and justify her heartless crushing of Belgians and the many other atrocious crimes she has committed in this war. Thank God, our American education reaches both the head and the heart. It is an education with a soul, and we must maintain the high ideals we have fixed. In a word, in Germany, the people are taught that they exist for the government, while here the government exists to serve the people."

"Just wait a minute," interrupted Billie. "Say that over again slowly, so I can write it down."

"Uncle Dan," smilingly, complied. "Billie exclaimed: 'Now, we will hand that out for Carl to crack. Carl, you know,' continued Billie, 'has a very smart father who keeps him posted on the German arguments. Carl said our government was only an experiment anyway; that it would not last twenty years, and that it might burst up any old time. Jimmie asked him if Germany was so mighty good, why they did not go back there to live.'"

"Our government will go on forever," said Uncle Dan.

"Now," said Uncle Dan, "you are raising a big question, and one that has troubled me for years. Our government is still in the experimental stage; in fact, it is the greatest experiment ever undertaken, and if popular government is to be successful, a few things must be done, otherwise, to paraphrase the great Lincoln, the government of the people, by the people and for the people, will perish. It is my firm conviction," said Uncle Dan, in a very impressive manner, "that if our country is to go on, as we hope and pray, we must very quickly do at least three things, and I will name them in the order of importance as it appears to me:

"First, adopt compulsory universal military training of all young men physically fit before they reach the age of twenty years.

"Next, require that every foreigner who comes here to live must, within a reasonable time, say a year, declare his intention of becoming an American citizen and take the necessary steps to do so, thereby, from that moment, assuming all the obligations of citizenship of our country, and that means he must defend our flag upon equal terms with our native born, and if he is not willing to do this, he should be sent back from whence he came."

"That's the stuff," exclaimed Billie. "And, finally, enact such legislation as will make voting compulsory. Popular government is based upon the participation of all and the rule of the majority, and democracy cannot continue and be successful unless we live up to the spirit of the institution."

"The first step, however, is the passing of the Chamberlain bill for universal military training. If you will get the leading citizen, and especially the editor of your paper, to write personal letters to your congressmen and both senators, urging their support, it will help enormously."

"I see by the morning papers," said Uncle Dan, "that the Rotary club of the entire country, the liveliest, most efficient organization to be found, have unanimously decided to get back of the Chamberlain bill and give it loyal and enthusiastic support. They will work with the Universal Military Training league to accomplish this important piece of legislation, which will do more than anything else to make us a real nation with a common viewpoint, bring us back to sane living, and teach us the patriotism of service."

Pay for Harmful Butterflies.

Butterfly catching was converted from a schoolboy's amusement into a serious business at Solingen and Dusseldorf, in western Germany. The communal authorities offered a premium of one pfennig apiece for every butterfly of the harmful varieties caught, with the result that the school children have already handed in 50,000 at Solingen and 150,000 at Dusseldorf. The method was adopted to combat the consequent caterpillar plague.

Catarrrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BILL RAZOR

Pure bred, big boned Poland-China boar, will serve a limited number of sows on my farm at Gordon-ford, at

\$1 to insure Sow With Pig.

Bill Razor is of splendid type and conformation and one of the best bred hogs ever brought to Eastern Kentucky.

384 S. B. ALLEN.

ECONOMICS IN THE BIBLE

Everlasting Truth to Be Found in One of the Injunctions Laid Down By Christ.

There is a vast deal of sound economics in the new testament, says a writer in the American Magazine. Be selfish nobly. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." When Christ said that, he set it down as an everlasting truth that man must love himself in order to achieve anything at all in this world, and that the attempt to love another as he does himself is to struggle toward an ideal.

Moreover, when he told the rich young man to give all he had to the poor, he issued the command not because he despised money and the things money symbolized, but because he saw that this particular young man was a waster, one who "couldn't stand prosperity," and that the use he made of his money harmed him instead of helping him. There were "quarter horses" 2,000 years ago, just as there are "quarter horses" today.

To be selfish in a fine way is to carry out one's highest destiny. That is real philosophy. It is also real common sense. Why is a man put into the world if it is not to make the best of himself, to improve himself, to impress himself on his community and his world? That is just what he is intended to do.

And he does it in two ways: The first is by his acquisitiveness, his power to get things; it matters not whether what he gets is money, or learning, or power of eloquence, or the serenity of lofty thought. The second is by using properly what he has got whether it is money, or learning, or power. And if he does use it properly he is on sure ground. To use it properly means that he uses it for his own good and, incidentally, for the good of others, that he wastes it neither in foolish living nor in extravagant living, and above all, that he uses it so that it increases even while it is being used, so that, in the end, he always grows in power and self-sufficiency.

WHEN ONE MAKES MISTAKES

Extenuating Circumstances Are Usually Cited as Excuse for the Majority of Blunders.

The average fall-minded man admits that he makes mistakes at times, but, and there always is the extenuating "but" when we seek to excuse our failures, he believes, even if unconsciously, that the mistakes that others make are bigger mistakes than his, says the Charleston News and Courier. Deep down in our hearts the roots of self-complacency strike—so deep, in fact, that with most of us it is useless to try and pull them out. At those rare times, when we see ourselves as others see us, when we begin to understand that we are at fault to a larger degree than the other man, we may make an honest effort to overcome the disposition to yield to self-satisfaction, but unless we work hard and patiently and perseveringly we will find ourselves forever falling back into the old habit. It is so easy to criticize something that another person does that fails to meet our approval, and so entirely natural to think that we would never be guilty of a like weakness.

We might have made a mistake, we argue, but we would have discovered the error in time to correct it, and certainly we never would have blundered to the extent of our neighbor. How do we know what we would have done in similar circumstances, however, and why should we assume a position of superiority which in truth we are not entitled to assume? It is enough for us to concern ourselves with our own failures, our own mistakes, our own shortcomings, and to leave to others the redemption of their own lives.

Put a Trademark on Apples.

Here y'are—your monogram on an apple. It's the latest wrinkle. S. O. Butler, fruit grower of Helmer, Ind., has a method of putting initials, pictures of horses, cows and most anything on apples. After the fruit has become full grown, a stencil is placed on its surface and the leaves pulled away to allow the sunlight to color the skin.

Interior Adornment.

"What has become of my cherry cream?" cried Mrs. Subbub. "Your cherry cream?" repeated the cook. "Yes, my complexion cream." "I thought that was some fancy paste you got for the party last night, so I spread it on the sandwiches!"

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

An Honest Story

I am not selling out to quit war to make room for more. I am every day selling the very best quality of goods for the very least money, and by selling strictly for cash I sell for a mighty small profit.

Gents' Furnishings,
Groceries, Provisions,
Fruits, Soft Drink

Hot Lunches

Serve

During Cou.

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00
Deposits, 211,000.00
Morgan County National Bank
By Custer Jones, Cashier

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal G
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Ladies and Misses Winter Coats
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

FOR SALE!

Best Real Estate Bargain in E. Kentucky!

200 ACRE FARM

1 mile from Wells station. 1 mile from pump station on
Cumberland Pipe Line

100 acres improved land; 40 acres in grass; 8 acres bottom
land. 5-ft vein of bituminous coal opening just above
creek level. 100,000 feet of black oak, hickory
and maple timber, standing; large number of
chestnut and locust trees for posts.

More than 200 bearing apple trees of splendid varieties.

Nice young peach orchard just beginning to bear.

Good cottage house, large barn and good crib.

Farm well watered and 1-2 mile from school.

Farm not leased for oil, gas or other mineral.

Call on or address

H. G. COTTLE, West Liberty, Ky.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O O MILL R, Physician in Charge.
STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do
promptly on short notice. High Grade Commercial Printing
makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELIEF.

Estill and Oba Hill left last week for Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Mary Cantrell, of Ophir, was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cora Cox, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Ellen Holbrook, who has been very sick, is improving.

L. M. Ferguson and family have returned from Ashland and moved into the old home place the latter part of the week.

Miss Myrtle Fyffe visited her uncle, John Legg, at Ophir, from Friday till Monday. SANTA.

I am expecting my line of holiday goods in every day. It will be worth your while to see them when they come.

D. R. KEETON.

BLAZE.

Mrs. Martha White, of Salt Lick, is visiting Mrs. Josephine Lewis this week.

Miss Ethel Brown has been visiting Mrs. Goldy at Salt Lick.

Cecil Davis had his arm broken at his father's saw mill not long since.

James W. Lewis, son of Josephine Lewis, has returned from Lexington where he went to be examined with an X-ray. He has been in bad health for two years.

Dee Shouse, of Morehead, visited Jas. W. Lewis this week.

Mrs. Josephine Lewis visited friends and relatives in Morehead this week.

Sugar is almost unobtainable and candy is scarce, but I have a splendid assortment of Christmas candies coming.

D. R. KEETON.

MIMA.

Miss Jane Smith, of Ophir, was the guest of Miss Sarah Smith, of Dingus, Saturday night and Sunday.

Samuel Williams, of Red Bush, visited his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Smith, last Friday night.

A large crowd of the boys from this place left Friday to work on a railroad in Ohio.

John Rowland, who has been sick for some time, is no better.

Willie Robbins has moved from Smith creek to his farm on Sand Lick.

Mrs. Belle McKenzie, of Yocum, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Catherine Robbins, and other relatives here.

Mrs. Polly Smith has moved to the home of her brother, Henry Doslin.

DAUGHT.

GRASSY CREEK.

Dr. W. L. Givendon has recently returned from a preaching tour in Lawrence and Elliott.

E. J. Lykins and family and Miss Catherine Pieratt, who have been visiting friends and relatives in Montgomery county for two weeks, have returned.

Mrs. Josephine Buchanan and daughter, Miss Catherine Pieratt, who have been visiting friends and relatives on Grassy for two months, have gone to Morehead to remain a few days with J. H. Burns and other relatives, after which they will go to John Pieratt's, at Buefield, W. Va., to remain this winter.

W. A. Testerman has gone to Quicksand and accepted a position in a store.

Mr. Arnold Eggleston, of Mariba, and Miss Hattie Day, were married at the home of the bride's father on the 8th inst., Eld. C. F. Walter officiating. The bride is a daughter of Esq. E. W. Day, and is an estimable young lady, highly esteemed by all who know her.

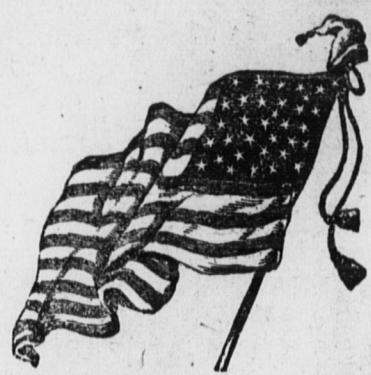
D. S. Ferguson, of Grassy Creek, one of our most respected citizens, died on the 1st inst. after a long illness of a complication of diseases. He was above fifty years of age. The funeral was preached by Elders T. H. Testerman and J. L. Ferguson. He is survived by a wife and three daughters. (An account of this death appeared in the Courier of last week.—Editor.)

M. J. Amyx and James Tipton took a large drove of turkeys to Helecheva Saturday.

FAIRPLAY.

You may go further and fare worse if you don't do your Xmas shopping at Manker's.

Local and Personal.



Fruit cakes for the holiday trade at Manker's.

Born, Dec. 9, to the wife of Boyd Whitt, a boy.

Call Keeton's store if you are in need of holiday goods.

Elias Shockey, of Maytown, was here on business last week.

Leslie Caskey, who has been at work in Illinois, returned Friday.

Manker's line of Christmas goods must be seen to be appreciated.

P. E. Gullett, of Neola, visited his nephew, Dr. A. P. Gullett, this week.

John M. Perry, of Blaze, was in the city the first of the week on business.

You will get your money's worth if you buy your Christmas goods at Manker's.

Attorney H. C. Rose was at Grassy Creek on professional business last week.

Mrs. Jas. P. Oney visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harper, at Edna, last week.

Clarence Hutchinson, of Alice, was visiting in the city Saturday night and Sunday.

Do your Christmas shopping at Manker's. Most complete line of holiday goods in town.

Ben L. Patrick, of Wheelright, is here this week looking after some business matters.

Miss Anna Nickell, of Nickell, Supervisor of the Morgan county schools, was here this week in her official capacity.

Bring the little ones in and let me show them my line of holiday goods. W. H. MANKER.

Frank Elam, of Index, dropped in on the Courier crew while in town Tuesday and renewed his allegiance to his county paper.

Just arrived—the finest line of Christmas candies ever displayed in West Liberty.

W. H. MANKER.

Miss Hazel Cottle, compositor on the Jackson Times, Jackson, visited her father, J. M. Cottle, and family from Friday until Sunday.

Henry Clay Cox went to Lexington last week and successfully passed the examination for admission to the officers' reserved training corps.

Man past 30 with horse and buggy to sell Stock Condition Powder in Morgan county. Salary \$90 per month. Address 9 Industrial Bldg Indianapolis, Ind.

I am a beautiful blonde doll with blue eyes and floppy, sunny hair. There several of us in family and we are all pretty and stylish. We can be seen in D. R. Keeton's show window next week.

W. G. Oakley, accompanied by Hon McClure, left last week for Louisville where he will consult a specialist. Mr. Oakley has been in bad health for several weeks, and although he was getting some better his improvement was not satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Henry spent last week in Wolfe county, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lykins, at Tolliver. Charley got about forty birds. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Buford McNabb one day for dinner, and Charley says that it was simply a feast—and one of the best he ever enjoyed.

Meeting of Stockholders.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Morgan County National Bank of Cannel City, Ky., will be held at said bank building on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

287 CUSTER JONES, Cashier.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

STYLE FOR ARAB WEDDING

Bridegroom Must Ride Nervous Horse Without Reins or Stirrups, in Middle of Procession.

Coming through the streets of Algiers of an evening you may meet a noisy procession that causes you to wonder whether it is a foot race or a revolutionists' parade. This is an Arab wedding procession, one of the most ingenious devices ever developed for the embarrassment and mental torture of the bridegroom, says a globe trotter.

It is headed by the father of the bridegroom, an elderly gentleman, who paces soberly ahead, out of the confusion, attended by a few philosophical friends, all clad in white. Behind him come a mob of young men carrying torches and lanterns tied to the ends of poles, beating drums and blowing tin horns, yelling at the top of their voices. The center of the procession is made up of participants of the bridegroom, who burn red and green flares in addition to waving torches of the milder sort. Behind them is a band of hired musicians, trailed by all the small boys, dogs and idlers of Algiers.

All this parade naturally attracts a certain amount of attention. In the middle of it, mounted on a nervous horse, very much embarrassed and self-conscious, rides the bridegroom. He seems to ride very unsteadily and awkwardly, but closer observation shows he is doing well to ride at all, for friends have taken the stirrups from his feet and the reins from his hands so that he has to hold on by force of gravity and his sense of equilibrium. The red fire and the drums generally stimulate his mount to supererogatory activity, and it is a marvel that none of the enthusiastic friends get stepped on. The bridegroom, it is safe to surmise, is not sorry when his triumphant procession is over.

As for the bride, she escapes all this. A few of her girl friends accompany her on a quiet procession of her own in the afternoon when she leaves her father's house for her new home.

PREFERS MIDDLE OF COACH

Safest Place in Case of Accident and Far More Comfortable Riding, Old Engineer's Opinion.

Two men going on a short railroad trip entered a car and the one in the lead walked immediately to the first vacant seat, which was on the left side near the door.

"Come on up here," said his companion as he gave a tug at the other's arm. "Here's a good seat." With that the two went to a place near the middle of the car on the right side.

"What's the game?" asked the first traveler of his friend, who was an old time railroad engineer, as the two plumped down into the seat chosen by the latter. "I can't see any difference in the seats. One looks as good to me as the other in a railroad train, except that sometimes when traveling at night I want to take a position in which the lights strike my paper when I desire to read."

"When I get into a car," replied the ex-engineer, "I always try to get on the right side near the middle, as it is the safest in case of an accident. In the first place, the right side is in less danger from a side swipe, especially on a two-track line. In the second place, if a collision should occur the middle of the car generally is the least damaged, it seldom being much affected by the cars telescoping. In the third place there is more comfort, because a passenger can escape riding over the trucks, as the points above the wheels get most of the bumping and noise."

Usual Conversation.

The first exclamation from a woman shopper when she sees anything that attracts her attention is, "Oh, aren't they sweet?" And as she stops to paw whatever it is, she inquires the price. If it suits her pocketbook the next question is, "Do you guarantee them?"

Recently a fastidious young thing flustered her way down the lingerie aisle of a New York emporium and halted before a counter whereon was heaped what the advertisement writers term robes du nuit, but which facetious persons call "nighties." The young woman gurgled with delight. After satisfying herself that they were all right she inquired the price. Then she hesitated for a moment and out came the old stereotyped question: "Do you guarantee them?" "Certainly, ma'am," replied the clerk glibly, "you can't wear them out."

About Cleanliness.

How much there is in habit and training! It is considered the height of ill-breeding to take up food with the fingers, and yet there are nations which eat with their fingers, and defend the practice on the ground of cleanliness.

"Excuse me," said a Malay gentleman to his American guest, "but I don't see how you can eat with a fork."

"I beg your pardon," said the guest, "but I was about to make the same remark about your fingers."

"My fingers," replied the Malay, "are certainly clean, because I see to them myself; but how can you be sure of a fork?"

For Sale.

One gasoline engine and grist mill with 18-inch Queen of the South burrs. Also one corn crusher. All in first-class condition. J. S. CASTLE, 388-5 Stacy Fork, Ky.

Bring us your job work.

You can't do the little ones a better turn than to buy your Christmas goods from D. R. Keeton. His line will contain such a variety that you can get just what you want without looking further.

Notice of Dissolution of Enterprise Telephone Co., Incorporated.

Notice is hereby given that the Enterprise Telephone Company, Incorporated, is closing up its business. L. F. HARPER, President.

SOME KINDS OF STIMULANTS

Alcohol and Wine Favored by Europeans, Poppo Chinese, Bhang by the Indians.

When the European is weary he calls for alcohol to revive him; when he is joyful he takes wine, that he may have more joy. In like manner the Chinese woos his "white lady," the poppy flower, the Indian chews bhang, the West African seeks succor in kola, observes a correspondent in National Geographical Magazine.

Khat is more to the Yemen Arab than any of these to its devotees. It is no narcotic, wooing sleep, but a stimulant, like alcohol. Unlike alcohol, it arouses no demon, but a fairy. The khat eater will tell you that when he follows this fairy it takes him into regions overlooking paradise. He calls the plant the "flower of paradise."

How and when khat came into the Yemen is not certain. Botanists say that it was brought over from Harrar, in Abyssinia, many centuries ago. There is a tradition among the wise men of the East that the sheik Ibrahim Abou Zarkayn introduced it into Hodeidah from Ethiopia about 1430. But ask any Yemen Arab and he will tell you "it has been always. Allah gave it to us in the beginning, to make us forget labor and pain."

Contrary to the general opinion held by those who pretend to know anything about it at all, khat is never used as a beverage in the Yemen, but the fresh leaves are invariably chewed. The youngest leaves are the best. They have a sweetish, slightly astringent taste, not unpleasant to the European palate, but certainly not alluring. When brewed, they lose most of their strength and the flavor of the decoction is much like that of those grape-vine "cigarettes" which most of us enjoyed (?) in boyhood days. The old leaves are tough and ought to tan a leather tongue.

Just what is the exact toxic effect of khat on the human system has never yet been ascertained. It is certainly a stimulant with a lively and nearly immediate effect upon the brain and nerve cells; the gloomiest man becomes cheerful under its influence, the most enervated active. Without I have been unable to learn of a single case of immediate or harmful reaction such as invariably follows the use of other stimulants.

Soya Beans as Food.

The Soya bean promises to become one of the most important food materials of the vegetable kingdom, declares the Pathfinder. Milk in either a powdered or a liquid form is being produced from it, the oil can be hardened into an edible fat or used satisfactorily as a substitute for lard. The oil, the beans in the natural state make a palatable, nutritious dish when properly cooked, and the pulp which remains after the oil has been expressed is excellent for feeding to live stock.

Was Busy Enough.

"Here's a real joke," writes a correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal. "A conscript soldier of the National army at a western camp—one of the million that sprang to arms overnight—was sitting on a lumber pile in the excitement of waiting for a 'rifle.' The whole company was similarly employed, by order. One of his old home neighbors from another company came up, looked him over, and asked, 'Bill, how do you like your new job?' 'Don't say a word, Bud; I'm mighty glad I'm not in the artillery!'"

Women!

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. W. T. Price, of Public, Ky.: "I suffered with painful," she writes, "I got down with a weakness in my back and limbs...I felt helpless and discouraged...I had about given up hopes of ever being well again, when a friend insisted I

Take

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In a short while I saw a marked difference...I grew stronger right along, and it cured me. I am stouter than I have been in years. If you suffer, you can appreciate what it means to be strong and well. Thousands of women give Cardui the credit for their good health. It should help you. Try Cardui. At all druggists. E-73

SAVE A PART

Of Your Ear

In these days when it requires careful management with big wages, to make ends meet, is the time to learn your dollars will buy the most. Let us prove to you—

LENOX SAW MILL COMPANY

is the place. We carry a complete line of

GENERAL MERCHANT

at bottom prices.

A splendid assortment of

Ladies' Suits and Coats and Children's Furnishings

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries and Provisions

Everything Necessary to Supply Your Wants

Low Prices

Good Goods

LENOX SAW MILL CO.

J. A. SMITH, Manager.

Report of the condition of the MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

at Cannel City, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on Nov. 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$177,518.51
Overdrafts	1,335.95
Total U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness	7,000.00
Payment on account subscription Liberty Loan Bonds	33,400.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	21,906.41
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	56,338.37
Checks on banks located in same city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	0.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent of circulation)	350.00
Total	\$299,547.22
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	\$ 6,727.90
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,893.33 4,834.57
Circulating notes	7,000.00
Demands and deposits subject to check	201,696.24
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	26,016.41
Total	\$299,547.22

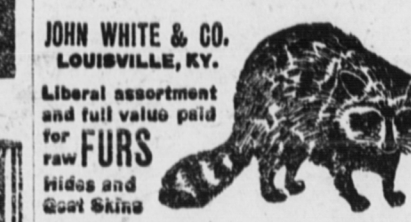
State of Kentucky,) ss.
County of Morgan,)

I, Custer Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CUSTER JONES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Nov. 1917.

JOE F. REID, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 9, 1921.
Correct Attest:
M. L. CONLEY,
ANNA A. CONLEY,
J. D. WHITEAKER, Directors.



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"No, they're after one for gasoline."

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We believe in our country—the United States of America.

We believe in her Constitution, her laws, her institutions and the principles for which she stands.

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We believe in her vast resources, her great possibilities; yea, more, her wonderful certainties.

We believe in the American people, their genius, their brain and brawn,

We believe in their honesty, their integrity and dependability.

We believe that nothing can stand in the way of their commercial advancement and prosperity.

We believe that what are termed "times of business depression" are but periods of preparation for greater and more pronounced commercial successes.

And, we believe that in our country are being worked out great problems, the solutions of which will be for the benefit of all.

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

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W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.



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